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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER
Fair

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SUNDAY ADVISES HEARERS TO GET ON FIRE FOR GOD

Declares Some Church Folk Are Still
Standing Aloof and Some Sa-
loon Keepers Come.

PLEA FOR REAL CHURCH WORK

Complains There is No Shouting
When Prodigal Son Makes Home
Run for Heaven.

CHIEF MALONEY AT MEETING

Everybody is going to the Sunday meetings. Yesterday afternoon there were 3,000 people there. Steve Maloney, chief of detectives, stood in the corridor and leaned in through the opening listening attentively to "Billy's" sermon on "Personal Work." There were plenty of empty benches, but Steve didn't venture inside. Near him stood the tall, oriental-looking person often seen about the streets dressed entirely in white with white coat reaching below his knees.

There was little slang to mark the evangelist's sermon. It was earnest and a plea, or rather a demand, for more real work in the church.

"You yell like Comanche Indians when the ball team wins," he said, "but if some prodigal son makes a home run for heaven, it's carry him out and put him in the refrigerator. You don't rejoice or say anything about it."

"Some church people are standing aloof from these meetings and some saloon-keepers and women of the red light are coming to them. Some of you aren't backsliders because you have nowhere to backslide from."

The Wagon is Different.

"I've noticed that everything gets out of the way and gives room to the fire engines when they come along, but no one moves for an ice wagon. It will be the same way when the church becomes a fire wagon instead of an ice wagon."

"It is a marvelous thing to observe the way of religious revival that is sweeping across this country, when leaders in all lines are crying out for a revival of the old religion, when you can't name a single big city that isn't calling for religious revivals. Why, in Philadelphia one man asked the privilege of writing his check for \$20,000 to finance our campaign there. We didn't let him do it, but he was willing."

"Get on fire for God. A turtle doesn't get a move on him any time, but just put a hot coal on the top of his shell and see him move. It was when the Romans shortened their swords that they extended their empires. We must get closer to the people."

"Glory to God."

As Mr. Sunday concluded his sermon a man in the audience shouted in ecstatic tones, "Glory to God."

"Billy" made a strong talk about booting the collections and referred to the committee now taking subscriptions toward the expenses from the weathermen of the city. Next Sunday subscriptions of from \$1 up will be asked from the morning audience.

"If all the churches in Omaha were torn down and all the ministers driven out this city would be but a blot on the map, where no one would want to live, where they wouldn't be safe and where property values would shrink to almost nothing," he said. "You have the benefit of their influence. What do you do to support them?"

The sermon to children tomorrow afternoon will be illustrated by means of the flags of thirty nations which "Billy" has. It will be more of a "talk" than a sermon.

HASTINGS METHODIST CHURCH RECALLS PASTOR

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—By unanimous vote, the Methodist church of this city has called Rev. A. A. Brooks to the pastorate for another year. It is expected the selection will be made at the State Methodist convention in Omaha next week.

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Friday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity
Fair; not much change in temperature.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

5 a. m.	59
8 a. m.	60
11 a. m.	61
2 p. m.	63
5 p. m.	65
8 p. m.	67
11 p. m.	67
12 m.	70
1 p. m.	70
2 p. m.	70
3 p. m.	70
4 p. m.	70
5 p. m.	70
6 p. m.	70
7 p. m.	70
8 p. m.	70
9 p. m.	70
10 p. m.	70
11 p. m.	70
12 m.	70

Comprehensive Local Record.

Highest yesterday	78	85	84
Lowest yesterday	52	73	66
Mean temperature	65	79	75
Precipitation	0.00	0.12	2.00

Station and State Temp. High. Rain.

Cheyenne, clear	72	81	0.00
Davenport, part cloudy	72	82	0.00
Denver, clear	72	82	0.00
Des Moines, clear	72	82	0.00
Lander, part cloudy	72	82	0.00
North Platte, clear	72	82	0.00
Omaha, clear	72	82	0.00
Pueblo, part cloudy	72	82	0.00
Sioux Falls, clear	72	82	0.00
St. Louis, clear	72	82	0.00
St. Paul, clear	72	82	0.00
Valentine, clear	72	82	0.00

FIRST TO HIT THE TRAIL AT THE TABERNACLE.



MISS BERTHA KRAFT, FIRST; T. LEWIS DALLY, SECOND; MRS. T. LEWIS DALLY, THIRD.

Miss Bertha Kraft of 215 North Twentieth street was the first of the sidewalk trail line in this city. She has been a member of the German Evangelical church, and the card which she signed indicated that she wishes to be "reconsecrated."

SUNDAY TALKS TO SOCIETY WOMEN

Gives Reading from Henry Van Dyke's "The Lost Word" at the G. A. Joslyn Castle.

AND "MA" WAS THERE ALSO

"Billy" Sunday's morning reading at the palatial home of Mrs. George Joslyn was marked by an absence of verbal pyrotechnics and the vigorous physical performances of the tabernacle platform. Only once in his closing prayer the evangelist smote the table sharply several times with the notebook which he carried. The rostrum in the music room from which he spoke afforded him scant space.

More than 100 society women assembled at the invitation of Mrs. Richard Carrier, Mrs. Charles Johannes and Miss Clara Hawley to hear Mr. Sunday's dramatic version of Henry Van Dyke's "The Lost Word." Outside of the opening and closing prayers, there were few interludes by Mr. Sunday.

LABOR FEDERATION AGAINST BREWERY LAW

Resolution Passed Anti-Prohibition
Resolution by Thirty-
to-Twelve Vote.

WOULD REGULATE LIQUOR SALES

The Nebraska Federation of Labor passed an anti-prohibition resolution yesterday afternoon by a vote of 30 to 12.

The resolution protests against prohibition laws and favors reasonable regulation of the liquor traffic as enunciated in previous conventions. It was the original resolution reported from committee and amended by the committee shortly before the final vote was taken.

The result was forecasted a few minutes previously by a vote of 29 to 12 on a substitute resolution offered by Labor Commissioner Coffey in which the protest against prohibition laws was eliminated. Secretary Shamp of the International firemen moved the adoption of the anti-prohibition resolution.

Delegates who spoke for resolutions as passed, declared their only concern was preservation of employment of workers, newly organized Trade Union Liberty league, of which he is president. "I will not accept 1 cent from brewery bosses or saloon men," was cheered by the delegates.

A resolution demanding that the city of Omaha shall not require firemen in its employ to do other work while on duty, was adopted. The federation also asked the city of Lincoln to put into effect the double shift system in its fire houses as authorized by the legislature.

Want U. S. Make War Supplies. A resolution favoring government manufacture of munitions of war and ships by day labor was passed. The resolution asserts that private profit in war supplies is largely responsible for the demand for war preparations.

The anti-prohibition resolution as passed read in part: "Resolved, that the Nebraska State Federation of Labor in convention assembled emphatically protest against any law having for its object county or statewide prohibition and instructs its executive board and legislative committee to work against the same and for reasonable regulation as enunciated in former conventions."

The defeated resolution offered by Mr. Coffey would "reaffirm former declarations" for "just and equitable regulation of the liquor traffic."

Eight-Hour Law Not Wanted. The convention adopted a resolution declaring for a law fixing a day's work at eight hours. The opinion was expressed in debate that contests in the various trades for shorter hours is one of the issues which holds the unions together.

After a two-hour fight on the floor on the issue whether to State Federation of Labor should adopt an anti-prohibition resolution reported out of committee, the convention adjourned shortly after noon without having taken action. The issue was made the special order of business for the afternoon session.

Two votes were taken, however, in which the wets were numerically superior. A motion by Delegate Larsen of the local carpenters to indefinitely postpone consideration of the resolution was lost, 27 to 12, and a motion to adjourn, supported by dries and some wets, was defeated, 21 to 20. A recess was taken, however.

Several warm speeches were made by delegates.

Threatens to Withdraw. Burr of the Lincoln printers threw a bomb into the convention when he declared that if the anti-prohibition resolution was passed he would recommend that his union withdraw from the federation, that he expected such action would be taken and that he believed adoption of the resolution would mean the disruption of the organization. He declared the resolution if passed would be misunderstood and that it would be a black eye to the federation.

Ashland of the steamfitters declared he would starve by inches before he would accept a job in a brewery.

Vice President Beal declared there would be no disruption of the federation in any event.

Does Not Prohibit. "Prohibition does not prohibit," Beal declared. "There is not a town of more than 5,000 in the United States in which a man cannot get a drink of liquor one hour after he arrives." He asserted. He presented statistics showing more crime in prohibition cities than in wet and told of thousands of men thrown out of work in prohibition territory.

Heibrod of the local brewery workers said: "It is a death struggle for the brewery workers."

He read a quotation from a speech of Lincoln opposing prohibition.

To Stand Together. Wangberg of the machinists asserted that "the interests of one local is the concern of all," and urged the federation to stand by the men who would be injured by prohibition. He resented imputation that the liquor interests were behind the fight against prohibition made by the workers in the trade.

Frank M. Coffey, labor commissioner, read a report in which he pointed out benefits and weakness of the compensation law.

'NOW, LISTEN!'—'Billy' Sunday has a most positive way about him, and when he strikes this attitude he is driving home one of his points with utmost vigor.



Use Loan to Buy Food Only; Pay for Munitions in Gold

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Standard Oil millionaires, including John D. Rockefeller, Jr., it was reported today are considering the terms of the proposed \$1,000,000,000 credit loan to Great Britain and France, with a view of parting with it.

Members of the Anglo-French financial commission and American bankers working for the success of the proposed \$1,000,000,000 credit loan to Great Britain and France, have somewhat different ideas, it became known today, as to some of the terms governing the loan, chief of which is reported to be the rate of interest.

The commission is reported to believe the maximum rate should be 5 per cent. Many American bankers believe the maximum issue should be at least 5 1/2 per cent, while there is some talk of requiring 6 per cent.

A 5 per cent loan the commission is reported as having said, should be sold at par or a shade under. Some financiers here are said to doubt whether the American public would subscribe to a straight 5 per cent loan, without collateral at more than 10, if that.

Gold for Munitions. A possibility that obtained widespread discussion today was that payment for munitions of war would be excluded from the operation of the proposed credit loan.

This report was that the big cre it loan would be used only for foodstuffs and other prime necessities and that payment of war munitions would be made in gold.

Members of the commission seemed well satisfied today with the progress made.

BRYAN PRESENTS THE LITTLE GIANT

Former Secretary of State and W. H. Thompson Hold Interview with Gregory.

NOTHING TO SAY AFTERWARDS

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska presented his fellow statesman, the "Little Giant of Grand Island," William H. Thompson, to Attorney General Gregory today.

At an early hour today Colonel Bryan arranged for an interview with the attorney general, who returned from his vacation on Tuesday. The meeting was arranged for 3:30 o'clock, but it was nearly 4 when Colonel Bryan, Mr. Thompson and Mr. McConnaughy and a friend whose name could not be ascertained reached the Department of Justice in a "taxi."

Colonel Bryan and Judge Thompson were immediately accorded an audience by the attorney general and for half an hour they were closeted together.

Thus far, millions in pledges, it was reported, already had been secured, and more pledges were tentatively assured. Negotiations, it was said, had reached the stage where an authoritative statement from the commission would be issued soon, perhaps tonight.

It developed today that the pro-German group of New York financiers had failed to receive invitations to participate in the negotiations, although the hint had been dropped that they would welcome it. Certain members of the group have felt somewhat hurt by the failure to include them.

Under no circumstances, it was said, would members of this group participate in a loan which would cover payment of war munitions.

May Offer Canadian Securities. ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—It was rumored in local financial circles today that a proposition would be made to the Anglo-French financial commission in New York by which it is hoped to effect the proposed \$1,000,000,000 loan through the aid of Canadian securities. Local financiers who discussed this gossip said exact details of the plan had not been divulged, but declared it possible that the big loan, if made, would depend upon Canadian backing for completion.

Efforts to obtain any comment from the offices of James J. Hill on this report proved fruitless, and none of the local bankers close to Mr. Hill would discuss the rumor. Mr. Hill is now in New York with other American financiers negotiating with the members of the Anglo-French commission.

public the reason for the appearance of Judge Thompson and Mr. McConnaughy existed yesterday, today they even went so far as to deny themselves to callers.

'Billy' Sunday Visits Woman Who Knew Him at Age of Four

Among the sick persons whom Mr. and Mrs. Sunday called on yesterday was Mrs. Bain, 414 Charles street, who was present when Mr. Sunday's grandmother died in Ames, Ia., nearly fifty years ago.

It was hard to say which enjoyed the visit most, Mr. Sunday or Mrs. Bain. "I remember, you were about 4 years old then," said the aged woman. "And they brought you into the room when your grandma was near her end. You asked if she was going to die and they told you, 'Yes, she was going to be with Jesus,' and you began to cry and said you wanted to die and be with Jesus, too. I laid out your grandma's body and was there until after the funeral."

Vienna Receives Note Asking Dumba Recall

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Announcement was made at the State department late today of the receipt of a message from the American legation at Bern, Switzerland, stating that the note asking for the recall of Ambassador Dumba was delivered in Vienna September 15.

Officials were unable to explain the failure of the American embassy at Vienna to acknowledge receipt of the note, but it is presumed that telegraphic communication was interrupted between Vienna and Bern just after the message from the United States government reached its destination.

CARGOES OF MEAT ARE CONTRABAND, SAYS PRIZE COURT

British Prize Court Condemns Fifteen Million Dollars Worth of American Packers' Goods.

NEARLY ALL OWNED IN CHICAGO

Products Are Declared by Tribunal as Forfeited to the British Crown.

CHICAGO MEN WILL APPEAL

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The British prize court today condemned the greater part of the American products forming the cargoes of four steamships. The products, valued at several million dollars, are declared forfeited to the crown.

The judgment was delivered by Sir Samuel T. Evans, president of the court. It involves the cargoes of the Norwegian steamships Kim, Alfred Nobel, Bjornstjerne-Bjorson and Fridland. All the goods on these vessels, consisting principally of American meat products, are confiscated, with the exception of a small proportion which the court released to claimants.

The case has been pending for several months. The steamships were seized last November, and although efforts were made by the American owners to obtain an early trial the British authorities set the hearing for June. The hearing closed last month and judgment was reserved until today.

Judgment of Court. In a lengthy judgment, Sir Samuel said it was plain these ships were carrying toward Copenhagen when captured more than thirteen times the amount of goods which under normal circumstances would have been taken to port. That fact gave practical and overwhelming assurance that the goods were intended to find their way to Germany, although, of course, it did not prove conclusively that they were destined for an enemy of Great Britain.

One circumstance throwing light on the real destination of the goods, Sir Samuel said, was that the exportation of lead by one American company alone to Copenhagen in three weeks after the outbreak of the war was twenty times more than in periods of peace. As to tins of canned meats, he said, it had not been shown that they had been sent to Denmark in any great quantity before the war, yet hundreds of thousands were on the way when the vessels were captured. These tins, it seemed, could not have been meant for any other persons other than German soldiers.

Referring to the consignments of rubber described as gum the president said: "I have come to the conclusion that gum is not a good commercial description for rubber, and that it was used in the ship's manifests in order to avoid the difficulty which would result in its capture by a belligerent. Any concealment of this sort will, while I sit in the prize court, weigh heavily against those who adopt such courses."

Sir Samuel allowed one claim of a Danish manufacturer for a quantity of rubber which he said had been shipped in good faith for use in his factory.

Fifteen Millions in Meat.

The meat cargoes, shipped for the most part by the great American packing companies and valued by them at \$15,000,000, were found by the president to be destined, except for some small item, not for consumption in Denmark, but for delivery in Germany. He held that their eventual destination was the German government, for the use of its naval and military forces. To rule otherwise, Sir Samuel said, would be to allow one's eyes to be blinded.

The court disallowed sixteen claims, including those of the Morris, Armour, Hammond, Swift and Butterberg companies. It allowed eight claims, including that of the Cudahy company of Chicago. The others were Danish consignees. Sir Samuel gave leave to appeal, fixing security for the costs at \$25,000, divisible among the appellants. He also gave the crown attorneys leave to appeal in the claims of the Cudahy and other claims which were allowed.

Loss of Packers Complete.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—If the confiscation of American meat cargoes ordered by the British prize court, Chicago packers will lose approximately \$15,000,000, at which the shipments were valued. The packers, however, have not yet given up the fight.

Attorneys Henry Veeder, C. J. Faulkner, Jr., and M. W. Borders, representing Swift & Co., Armour & Co. and Morris & Co., this afternoon gave the following joint statement concerning the decision of the British prize court, received today:

"England's confiscation of \$15,000,000 worth of American meat products, as announced in the brief press dispatches to date is not justified by the facts or any principle of international law. It can only be construed as of another step in England's policy to interfere with the trade of American citizens with the citizens of neutral countries. All these shipments were destined to neutral countries, and the ship's papers, at the time of their seizure, clearly showed such fact. They were not destined to or for the enemies of Great Britain, and, upon trial of the case, no evidence showing they were destined to such enemy of Great Britain was adduced and none could have been. This makes necessary further presentation of stronger protests to the Department of State for an equitable adjustment of the claims."

Guy C. Shephard, vice president of the Cudahy Packing company, which escaped with slight loss, said that his company proved that its shipments had been bought outright by Danish merchants. C. J. Faulkner of the legal staff of Armour & Co. said:

"I don't see how England justifies that decision. The goods shipped on three of the four ships involved were sent before the English order was issued. We could not stop the shipments when the order did come out; they were on the ocean."

RUSSIANS AGAIN ON OFFENSIVE AT SEVERAL POINTS

Activity in Mid-Poland and Galicia Tends to Support Lord Kitchener's Optimistic Prediction.

GERMANS CHECKED AT DVINSK

Russians in Last Few Days Have Captured More Men Than They Have Lost.

BULGARS MAY JOIN TEUTONS

BULLETIN. BERLIN, Sept. 16.—(Via London.)—The capture of the Russian city of Pinsk, about 100 miles east of Brest-Litovsk, was announced today at army headquarters.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Coincident with Earl Kitchener's optimistic remarks in the House of Lords concerning the position of the Russian armies, they are showing an increasing disposition to resume the offensive at many points on the eastern front. They are not only pressing their attacks against the Austrians in Galicia, but for the most part are holding up the German rush in mid-Poland. The Russians also assert they have thrown back the invaders near Sventitsany, where the German cavalry cut the Petrograd railroad between Dvinsk and Vilna. The Germans' battery still holds out at the bridgehead near Dvinsk, although the Russians apparently are holding their opponents in check in this region.

Russians Gain More Than Loss. Counting their captures in Galicia the Russians lately have been taking more prisoners than they have been losing in England hopes are rising that Earl Kitchener did not make an incautious prediction when he declared Germany had shot its bolt, but that his statement was based on facts. It is said here that Von Hindenburg's drive is losing its vigor, while Von Mackensen is striving to overcome the difficulties of the marsh country and the Austrians appear to be unable to regain the upper hand in Galicia.

The Balkan situation has not reached a settlement. The British press views Bulgaria's attitude with some anxiety. "Bulgarian aim," says the Manchester Guardian, "form the subject of an increasingly anxious thought by the entente powers."

Artillery Fighting in West.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The French war office gave out a report this afternoon on the progress of hostilities reading:

"Yesterday witnessed fighting with hand grenades at the suburbs in the sector of Neuville. A bombardment of the suburbs of Arras brought forth a vigorous reply from our artillery directed against the batteries and the trenches of the enemy. There was also fighting with mines in the region of Frise, in the department of the Somme."

There was artillery firing during all last night around Roye and in the vicinity of Launoy. A bombardment of the Vosges at Ban-De-Sapt, the night also was marked by fairly spirited artillery actions."

Peoria Man Chewed to Death by Rats

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 16.—George Miller aged 55 years, died at a hospital here today, having been chewed to death by rats. Authorities yesterday found Miller lying helpless in a barn where he had been stricken with a sudden illness. His face was gnawed almost beyond recognition. The barn had a pet dog attracted attention to Miller's plight.

THE WANT-AD-WAY



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